THE TENNESSEE FARMER.

No. 11.] JONESBOROUGH, OCTOBER, 1835. [Vol. 1.

BY THOMAS EMMERSON, AT $1 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE—OR $1 50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

The First Number of the Farmer.

Accompanying this Number, each of our present subscribers will receive, free from charge, a reprinted copy of the First Number of the Farmer. We refer them on this subject to the Editorial Notice to be found on the last page of the reprinted copy. The reprinting of the 2d and 3d Numbers will shortly be completed, when they will be forwarded to all those subscribers to whom they have not heretofore been sent.

Machine for gathering Clover Seed.

Judge Peck and Mr. Ashmore, of Jefferson county in this State, have invented a Machine for gathering Clover Seed, for which they have obtained a Patent.—This Machine has long been a desideratum to farmers. The usual mode of collecting Clover Seed from the field, either by mowing, cradling, or picking by hand, are all subject to great objections. By mowing with the Scythe alone, much of the Seed is unavoidably lost, and the labour of cutting, curing, hauling in, and threshing off the heads, is by no means inconsiderable, besides which, the Grass, instead of being left to be ploughed in for the improvement of the soil, is necessarily taken off, and too often wasted. These objections are to some extent obviated by substituting the Scythe and Cradle, in place of the naked Scythe, in cutting the Grass, but they are far from being entirely removed.—The mode practiced in some parts of Virginia, of gathering the heads by hand, obviates most of the objections to the other two, but it is so tedious and slow in its operation, as not to be advantageous, except where there are an abundance of laborers who could not otherwise be advantageously employed. From the subjoined Certificate of Gentlemen who are amply competent to judge of its merits, and whose veracity may be implicitly relied on, we are induced to believe, that this invention will prove highly beneficial to all engaged in raising Clover Seed to any considerable extent, and in East Tennessee there should be many such. It was out of our power to attend and witness the operation of the Machine, but having more confidence in the judgment of some of the Gentlemen whose names appear to the Certificate, than in our own, as to its merits, we have no hesitation, on their authority, to join them in recommending it to the patronage of the public.

We, the undersigned, have seen in operation one of Peck & Ashmore's Machines for gathering Clover Seed. It was made on a small scale, for the sake of facility in transporting it from place to place. From the work which we have seen it perform, we feel confident in saying, that one of these Machines made on a large scale, would well answer the purpose of gathering Clover Seed, and be a far better mode than any way we have seen tried. It gathers the greater portion of the heads, and leaves the principal part of the hay on the ground. The Machine is simple in its construction, and can be made by any ordinary mechanic, at a very little expense. We think it well worthy the patronage of farmers generally.

James McAlister,
Thos. B. Emmerson,
Elijah Embree,
Saml. Greer,
John Allison,
Thos. J. Brown,
Robert Allison.

Answers to Queries published in No. 10.

1st. As to the best mode of destroying Moles, we can only say that various means have been recommended, of the efficacy of which we have had no experience. Amongst these, it is said, that if a few stalks of the Palma Christi are permitted to grow in the Garden the Moles will desert it.

2d. Various methods, too, have been prescribed for preventing the ravages of the Cut Worm in Corn.—Winter ploughing—burning the Grass on the land in the Spring, immediately before breaking up—keeping a quantity of green vegetable matter growing in the field, by leaving the middle of the rows between the Corn unbroken, until it has grown so large as to bid defiance to the Cut Worm—planting Corn on ground on which Wheat was raised the preceding year, have all been recommended. We are assured by a gentleman of our acquaintance, that during the last Spring, he tried the following method on two fields in which the ravages of the Cut Worm threatened a total destruction of the crop, and that in both instances it was attended with complete success. As the application of this remedy will certainly produce an increase of crop, amply sufficient to compensate for the labor and expense of applying it, whatever may be its effect in preventing the ravages of the Cut Worm, we earnestly recommend to every farmer and planter to give it a full and fair trial. That the Gypsum or Plaster is highly beneficial in promoting the growth of the Corn, we know from repeated experiments, but we presume, that the efficacy of the application in preventing the ravages of the Cut Worm is to be attributed to the Ashes—Lime would probably be equally, if not more effectual, in accomplishing the same object. The remedy recommended is the following:

As soon as the Corn is covered with earth, let a hand follow, having a bag hanging at his side, containing Ashes and Plaster mixed, one third of the latter, and two thirds of the former, or Ashes alone, either leached

or unleached—the latter would probably be preferable—and let him drop a handful on each hill of Corn. We would recommend, where it can be obtained, the partial substitution of Lime for Ashes, in which case, to preserve the hands of the dropper from injury, it will be necessary for him to use a cup, shell, or gourd, with which to take up the Lime—each bag should be large enough to contain as much of the substance used as the dropper can conveniently carry. We request our readers in this vicinity, to give the foregoing a fair trial, and to furnish us with an accurate account of the result, both as to its effects in preventing the ravages of the Cut Worm and in increasing the crop. In our use of Ashes and Plaster, they were dropped on the Seed Corn and covered with it. The effect on the crop was decidedly and greatly beneficial. For preventing the ravages of the Cut Worm, there is good reason to believe, that it would be best to deposit the Ashes on the hill after the Corn is covered, and this mode will probably be found, nearly, if not quite as beneficial in increasing the crop.

Notice of the Tennessee Farmer.

From the Silk Culturist and Farmers' Manual, published at Hartford, Connecticut.

THE TENNESSEE FARMER.—We have received an imperfect file, (but which the editor has promised to perfect as soon as he reprints the 1st number,) of The Tennessee Farmer, published monthly at Jonesborough, Tenn., at $1 a year. From the little examination we have been able to give it, we are satisfied it ought to rank among the first agricultural periodicals of the day. In the 2d number the editor says he "takes pleasure in assuring his patrons that he has made arrangements which will ensure an improvement in the typographical appearance of the Farmer." We trust his patrons will rejoice with him, and as it respects ourselves we can assure him, that it will be cause of rejoicing to us, as we are pained to see so good a paper clad in so miserable a dress. We cannot read the matter of the Farmer, excellent as it is, without thinking of a beautiful and intelligent young lady arrayed in the tattered garments of her grandmother—but it is to be improved, and we are certainly glad of it, for it richly deserves it.

While we cannot but consider ourselves as highly flattered by such commendations as the foregoing, proceeding from so respectable a source as the able Editors of the Culturist, we must confess that we feel not a little mortified, that the patronage hitherto accorded to us by the public is wholly insufficient to justify us in incurring the necessary expenditures, without which it is impossible to give to our paper the neat and handsome appearance of the CULTURIST, whose dress well accords with its intrinsic merits. We trust that we have to some extent improved the typographical appearance of the latter Numbers of the Farmer, and we will engage that so soon as our subscription list shall approach towards an equality with that of the Culturist, we will spare no effort in our power to relieve both the Editors of the Culturist and all our other readers from the pain of seeing the Farmer clad in so homely a garb as necessity at present compels us to permit it to wear. As to the period when we shall be able to gratify our wishes, by making the desired improvement, we are wholly dependant on the patronage of the public, by which alone we can be enabled to defray the heavy expense necessarily attendant on it. We hope, however, that the people of Tennessee and of the adjoining States, will ere long, by an extension of their patronage, place it in our power to present them with the Farmer, in a form better suited to the vast importance of the great cause whose interests it seeks to promote—the cause of AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

It should however be recollected by our Eastern friends, that to accomplish this very desirable object in a country like ours, will demand a far greater expenditure than is required in the Eastern cities, where the arts have attained a high degree of perfection, and where the most expert workmen, and the best materials, can be at all times obtained on much better terms than with us.

Value and importance of Agricultural Papers.

While contemplating the immense and incalculable benefits which must necessarily result, not only to the farmer and planter, but to the public in general, and to every class of the community in whatever occupation engaged, from the general improvement of agriculture, and the powerful tendency of agricultural papers to produce such improvement, the man of reflection, who loves his country, and who feels any regard for the happiness of his fellow men, cannot but be struck with astonishment, not only at beholding so many of those who are devoted to the profession of agriculture, & who are entirely dependent on it for the supply of all their wants, voluntarily debarring themselves from the easiest, the most agreeable, the cheapest, and the most effectual mode of acquiring knowledge in their profession—but at the short-sighted views of those, who are obviously, not less deeply interested than the Farmer himself, in producing that state of improvement, on the production of which the prosperity of all is alike dependent. Let every man but ask himself, what would be the effect on the public prosperity, and on that of every individual of which society is composed, whatever may be his occupation, were the fertility of the land and the quantum of his annual production to be doubled, trebled, or

quadrupled,—all must see at a glance, that the national wealth and resources would be in the same degree enhanced. The Government would be enabled, with far less inconvenience to the people, to raise double, treble, or quadruple, the revenue which can now be collected, either for the purpose of defending the country against foreign enemies, improving it by roads, canals, &c., or, for what is of still greater importance than either, the establishing and sustaining a system of Universal Education, by which, and by which alone liberty can be perpetuated, the people elevated to that dignity and worth of which they are capable, and which it should be considered the first duty of every Republican Government to confer. The farmer and planter would be benefitted by receiving a double, a treble, or a quadruple reward for his labour, to be expended in supplying his wants, increasing his wealth or promoting his comfort. The merchant, the lawyer and the mechanic would be benefitted by a double, treble, or quadruple ability in their customers to purchase their goods or to reward them for their services; and above all, the laborer, of every description, would be benefitted by constant employment and good wages, paid in ready money. In a word, universal prosperity would overflow the land, and universal intelligence and increased virtue would enable and dispose the people so to use it, as to banish from the country by far the larger portion of all that misery and distress, under which mankind in all ages and countries have heretofore groaned, and which must continue to be their lamentable lot, until by an elevation of the intellectual and moral character of the mass of the people, they shall be qualified, so to improve the resources which a benignant Providence has placed at their command, as to enable every one, by moderate labor, to acquire the necessaries and comforts of life. That such would be the ultimate effects of doubling, trebling, or quadrupling, the products of the earth by the industrious exertions of the agricultural community, if guided and directed by intelligence, is too plain to require proof. Would the general circulation of agricultural papers, by diffusing agricultural knowledge, and by continually presenting to the mind of the agriculturist, clear, unequivocal, and demonstrative proof, that great and ample rewards, are the sure and certain consequences of such exertions, have a tendency to stimulate the community to active and intelligent exertion? He who doubts of this, must believe the gross and palpable absurdity, that the greater the knowledge a man possesses of the business in which he is engaged, the more will he be disqualified to pursue it with advantage, and that the more clearly and distinctly the prospect of reward for his labor, is held out to the farmer, the greater will be his indolence. With those who can believe these propositions, if any such there be, it would be vain and idle to reason—they can believe any thing which they wish, their error proceeds, not from the head, but from the heart,—what they want, is not the capacity, but the inclination to discover truth. To all others, of whatever character or occupation, we would say, if you believe that agricultural improvement would be thus beneficial to your country, conducive to the best interests of yourselves and of your fellow-citizens, of every class and description, and that the wide & general circulation of agricultural papers would have a tendency to produce that improvement, do not Patriotism, philanthropy, & an enlightened regard to your own interest, all conspire to demand, that you should exert yourselves by every means in your power, by your example, by your exhortations, by your instructions, and by your influence, to extend as widely as possible the circulation of papers entirely devoted to the diffusion of agricultural knowledge and the production of agricultural improvement; papers whose influence, while it may be productive of such incalculable good, can by no possibility be injurious to any human being? We ask you, calmly, soberly, and deliberately, to consider this subject, and then to act in such a manner as reason, conscience, patriotism, and an enlightened regard to your own interest shall dictate. For ourselves, we entertain not a particle of doubt, that were some well conducted agricultural paper, generally circulated and read in every neighborhood in the United States, its salutary influence would, in a few years, be clearly exhibited, in the intellectual and moral improvement of the People, in the increase of the national wealth and resources, and in the increas-

ed happiness and prosperity of all classes of the community. To the production of such results we are not only willing, but desirous of contributing our utmost exertions, and it is therefore, that we solicit all those who have it in their power, by the communication of agricultural knowledge, and by their exertions in promoting its diffusion, to the widest practicable extent, to afford us their aid and co-operation,—on that aid and co-operation, we are fully sensible, must the success of ours, and of all similar efforts, in a great degree depend.

From the Farmers' Register.

On the Necessity, and Means, for Legislative aid to Agriculture.

I have been much gratified in reading the various pieces which have appeared in the Farmers' Register, calling on the Legislature to extend the aid of government for the improvement of agriculture. But the gratification was caused, altogether, by observing such indications of growing public opinion—and not in the slightest degree from supposing that such appeals to members of the legislature could have any direct effect. The members of the General Assembly of Virginia, are peculiarly the agents of their constituents.—It may be questioned, whether this is more owing to any peculiarity of our form of government, or to the stubborn independence of the body of the people; but the effect is not the less certain. Our representatives do not lead, but follow, the wishes of their constituents. Whatever talent and boldness a member may display, in advocating any new measure, is, in general, merely a zealous performance of the wishes—or expression of the feelings of his constituents: and if one dares to precede his countrymen in making an important decision, whether he is right or wrong, he will, in most cases, thereby incur their displeasure, and forfeit his place as their representative. This state of things is accompanied with many good, but also, with some inconvenient effects—and one of the latter, is, that the legislature must always act as if behind the people in intelligence, and wait for the popular impulse to direct every new and important public measure. The members certainly possess, and exert, great influence in producing such measures—but they use this influence at home, and in their private character—and not as legislators, until they feel assured that they will be sustained in, (if they are not urged to) the course, as a matter of state policy. Entertaining these views, I believe, that if every member approved the changes proposed in our legal policy by different contributors to the Farmers' Register, for the benefit of agriculture, that no such enactments would be made, nor even proposed in the legislature, until the people had been induced to think, and were ready to act, on such subjects. Let us then address ourselves to the *people*. Let every man, who wishes the adoption of any legislative measures for the aid of agricultural improvement, use his influence among his neighbors, as well as by publication; and there can be little doubt of the success of what is so reasonable in itself, and promises such general and important advantage to the commonwealth, and to every individual tiller of the soil. Let us set on foot agricultural societies, if possible, in every county, so constituted, as to engage the interest, and secure the co-operation of farmers of every class—and through them, let the wants of agriculture be ascertained, and made known to our legislature. The agricultural interest in Virginia, and the people, are the same body. The advantage of the one, cannot, by possibility, be made injurious to the other—and agriculture has only to know and declare her wants, to meet with prompt and implicit obedience. If the sum of $10,000 a year was appropriated to aid the improvement of agriculture, every cent would be drawn from the pockets of the same class that would receive the benefit: and to whatever extent such appropriations may be made, it will only be a use, made by the great body of the people, of their own money, for their own advantage. Heretofore, the agricultural interest has been taxed for the support of every other—directly or indirectly—by the state, and (far more) by the federal government. But though the agricultural interest pays all such taxes, and all cost of protecting other interests, and possesses the power, as well as the right, to direct, restrain, or refuse all such grants, not the smallest pittance of this lavish bounty has been yet bestowed on agriculture itself.

I shall exhibit in a series of short articles, (to which this is introductory,) my views on the various subjects which require legislative interposition for the benefit of agriculture, in Virginia. In aid of this effort, I earnestly invite others, who entertain the same general views, even though we may differ as to particular objects. I shall not offer any general plan: but will consider the elements out of which a general plan may be formed: and without being very choice as to the comparative values of the means, I shall be satisfied with the adoption of any that will serve to bring forth, embody, and make public, the opinions, feelings, and supposed interests of the great body of the agriculturists of Virginia. If this can be done, nothing will long be wanting that legislation can supply. My object is, to induce reflection and discussion upon this important subject—and therefore, every important aid to agriculture, which government may use, will be separately named, without undertaking to decide

on their comparative value and importance. And as the means are many and distinct, I shall be gratified if other correspondents of the Farmers' Register will aid and lighten the labor, by setting forth their views on any of these means—which in my opinion, are the following:

1 County Agricultural Societies, so constituted, as to embrace the great body of practical farmers, as well as all other friends to agriculture—each society to receive from the treasury of the State, a certain sum, in aid of its objects; upon the condition, that as much more has been paid by the individual members.

2. A Board of Agriculture, to be composed partly of delegates, chosen by the county societies, and partly of members appointed by the state executive—which, besides performing the service of a state agricultural society, would report to the legislature whatever was required for the relief, or promotion, of agricultural interests.

This general organization would serve gradually to bring forward every measure that would be desirable and important. But, (in pursuance of my object of inviting reflection and discussion,) I will state some of the most important means which might be used to improve the practice, and extend the knowledge of agriculture.

3. Agricultural schools, in which both the principles of the science should be taught, and the actual labors performed. Possibly, a professorship of scientific agriculture might be advantageously added to the University of Virginia.

4. Premiums to be conferred according to a general system, to be fixed by the Board of Agriculture—the premiums to be given for such experiments, or operations, as served to establish valuable truths, or to remove errors. Any appropriation for this purpose, *properly* bestowed, would return a tenfold remuneration to the community.

5. An experimental farm—which necessarily would be attended with far more cost than pecuniary profit, even though the results of the experiments might be of incalculable value to agriculture.

6. A model, or pattern farm, on which no experiments should be made, but only a well tried and approved system carried into effect, with the best means, and in the most perfect manner.

7. The general dissemination of periodical publications on agriculture and rural economy.

R. N.

From the Genessee Farmer.

Legislative aid to Agriculture.

A great question is now before the public, and it will probably soon be brought before the Legislature—that is, ought the state to patronize *agricultural societies*, and endow an *agricultural school*. I regret that it has been made a question at all, for it ought to be answered unhesitatingly in the affirmative; and I hope that the Legislature will only debate about the best mode of applying the sum asked for. I could no sooner doubt the utility of the measure, than I could the judicious application of manure to arable land. The valuable effects of both would be soon visible; and the consequent *increase* of the canal tolls from the western counties would probably reimburse every expenditure.

The state of New-York has been liberal in its appropriations to Colleges; and the sons of farmers have doubtless shared largely in the benefits; but most if not all of these were designed for other professions. We want an institution, where farmers sons can be educated *farmers*. Where they can learn the sciences connected with agriculture, and practice on those principles with their own hands. The best modes of farming, with order, regularity, and neatness would soon become to them, a second nature; and if properly selected from *all* the counties, they would on returning home, extend the knowledge thus acquired into every corner of the state.

But a *pattern farm* would be an object of extraordinary interest; and a visit to it, would be worth a journey of several days. Three pattern farms would be very desirable; one in the *southern*; one in the *eastern*, and one in the *western*, parts of the state. To proceed cautiously however, one near Albany or Utica might be best for a beginning; and if this met the reasonable expectations of the public, the number would soon be increased.

I conclude this hasty sketch with earnestly requesting the friends of agriculture to exert themselves; and to have petitions circulated in every neighborhood. It may be regretted, that more printed copies have not been distributed; but this deficiency may be obviated by making fair copies of that recommended by John P. Beekman, or by adapting that proposed in Erie county to the circumstances and situation of the petitioners. It may be found at page 375.

David Thomas.

Greatfield, Cayuga co. 12 mo. 5, 1833.

Agricultural Papers.

From the Farmer & Gardener.

Every farmer ought to consider an agricultural paper as necessary an appendage to his farm as an almanac; and we will likewise say, that *he ought* to consider himself under a moral obligation to reciprocate the advantages which he may receive from the experience of others, by communicating his own experience for the general benefit. The improvements in agriculture, though in some neighborhoods considerable, are far behind

what has taken place in most of the mechanical arts. It is readily to be accounted for—the mechanical arts depend upon fixed and known laws susceptible of calculation and mathematical demonstration; experiments may be performed in open day, determined speedily, and with precision: on the contrary, with agriculture, the whole process is carried on in the dark bowels of the earth, hidden from the eye of direct observation, and matured by the slow progress of chemical affinities. A single experiment must require several months, and in many cases several years, to be brought to any decisive determination, and in our present state of information the modus operandi remains purely conjectural. Added to this, the mechanical and commercial pursuits having been most successfully prosecuted, have best rewarded their votaries, and therefore have drawn off most of the talents and enterprise of the country into their line of pursuits, whilst the agriculturist is left to plod on in the old routine, ignorant of the principles of his art, and as tenacious of his old habits as a Mandarin of his caste. The multiplication of agricultural papers in every part of our country, will afford convenient opportunities for farmers to record the effects of experiments, and if these papers are sufficiently patronized, they will ultimately be the means of raising the occupation of the farmer to that standing in the rank of his fellow-men which the importance of his calling deserves.

ALTERNATING CROPS.

The present season has afforded a good opportunity of testing the utility of alternating tillage and grass crops: For so far as our observation has extended, meadows of similar quality or soil have been productive in an inverse ratio to their age, i.e. the longer they have been in grass, the lighter the product. In some instances the difference has been three to one in favor of the new stocked lands. The more than common difference apparent, the present year, we ascribe to the want of heavy rains, in the last autumn, winter and spring. The light rains penetrated more readily grounds which had recently been under the plough, and which were comparatively porous and pulverent, than they did those which were rendered in a manner impervious, and which had remained for years undisturbed by the plough. But if grass greatly deteriorates, grains do much more so, without heavy dressings of manure, and the alternation of roots.—Tillage is admirably fitted to pulverize, clean and prepare the soil for grasses; and grass leys are equally beneficial to tillage crops, by the vegetable matter—the food—which they give to the soil. We always suspect, that the man who advertises his farm, as "suitably divided into plough, meadow, & pasture land," pursues the old platform system, and that he knows nothing of the immense advantages, particularly upon sands, and gravels, and loams, which result from a judicious system of alternate husbandry. We do not wonder that such a farmer, now-a-days, should be obliged to sell his farm. Pastures as well as tillage and grass crops, are augmented in value by the alternating system. There are districts which form an exception to the rule; but generally, every acre of a farm, which is not a rock, may, by thorough drainage, be rendered capable of yielding grain, grass or pasture: and the interest of the cultivator would be promoted by subjecting them to this alternation.

[*Cultivator.*

Importance of saving Manure.

From the Intelligencer and Expositor.

"Go to the ant thou sluggard, and learn to be wise,"—applies with as much force in our day, as it did in that in which it was spoken.

By a persevering industry and attention to *little things*, this small insect produces at last a pile of considerable dimensions. To no act of our lives will the admonition of the wise man more correctly apply, or with more force, than in the collection of materials for a dung stead and the accumulation of manure.

A judicious agricultural writer, and a distinguished man, in treating on this subject, makes the following forcible and appropriate remarks, and which, owing to their strong claim to the attention of all rational men who till the earth I cannot forbear extracting. The remarks, if practically applied, will be found a rich vein of the gold of good sense. After recommending a place for the formation of manure, and a common deposit, he adds:—"To this place, all weeds found growing by the road side, fences, and in the yards, gardens and fields, and those dug up in the process of cultivation, should be carried in a green state. Small bushes and leaves, shavings, old rags, litter, house, yard, and barn sweepings, in fact, every thing of the vegetable kind, capable of being decomposed in a reasonable time and which is of no value for other purposes, should be duly collected and conveyed to this pen or inclosure." We are well aware that this will be considered a *small business* by many of our large scale agriculturalists

some of those who look for their hundred bales of Cotton or their ten thousand bushels of wheat at the harvest, but they must consider, that the bales of cotton, and their bushels of Wheat, are made up of the contributions of equally small things *single boles* and *single grains*, and even those cannot make their contributions without the nourishment afforded by the little particles of manure—others, who have naturally rich soils will deem such a system unworthy of their attention. Rich soils, like rich inheritances are exhaustible, and we may as well expect the one as the other to remain unimpoverished, by a perpetual wasting of its substance. We have seen farmers who pursued this *little business* system, and we never saw one of them who was not "*well off in the world.*" With them there is neither man, woman, or child, that has not some useful employment, and all who could do nothing better were engaged in gathering manure of some species or other. The farm yards, &c. of such men are always clean and neat,—they would as soon think of allowing the bread and meat to be wasted as any thing that can be made into manure. Visit their barn yards and you will never be swamped in the mud and mire, their smoke-houses are always well filled,—their cribs full and their pockets well lined. One or two other peculiarities mark such managers. The horse of a sheriff's officer is never seen hitched at their gate post, and their names are never seen in sheriff's sale advertisements. We feel assured, that if a philosophic view were taken of this subject by farmers, no argument would be necessary to induce them to enter into the system. The soil contains a certain quantity of matter which is the food of vegetables, and it is absolutely incapable of obtaining more by its own means. If this vegetable food is continually taken from it, and none returned to it, it must as a matter of course soon be exhausted and become barren. It would therefore be as unreasonable to expect good successive crops from land to which no manure is ever carried, as it would be to look to a crib which is never replenished, for a continual supply of grain. The soil, like a full corn crib, can furnish no more than its first contents without being replenished. The conclusion is obvious, as we would gather all the harvest and save the crop carefully, as we would studiously avoid wasting the bread from which we derive our nourishment, so should we gather and carefully save every thing that can be made into manure, for the nourishment of the soil."

One of the most difficult things to accomplish, next to the discovery of perpetual motion, is to persuade the mass of men to listen attentively weigh cooly, and try fairly, any thing proposed to them for their benefit, pecuniary or otherwise, if it runs counter to old habits, early prejudices or preconceived opinion. Among men, I have always discovered that there are two strongly marked, and distinct classes of mind—one that are always on the alert, eagerly catching at information, no matter how much they may have investigated and acquired. The other on the first attempt to learn them any thing, revolt at the idea, that you suppose them ignorant of any thing, and like some wild animals, when you fairly head them and they find no escape can be made, the hair turns the wrong way, Whether the last is the product of "original sin" or the "actual transgression" of the parents in education, may admit of some doubt, it can admit of none, that correctly viewed, it is the characteristic most certainly of the *idiotism of a sane mind.* Extraordinary, as it may seem, one of the most difficult things in life, is to get the mass of human beings to resort to economy; there is a natural reluctance to its practice, and you may compel a thousand *wise fools* to stare at a hill of ants for seven years, and at the end of the period they are as far removed from the knowledge of the effects of economical gathering as at the start. Would to heaven that the "wise man" had learned us how to new-model, or to change the disposition!

Among other items, marking the peculiar character of the father of his country, it is well known that the theory and practice of forming and accumulating manure, and applying it judiciously, of preserving the productive capacity of fresh land, and of increasing its productive powers, as also, of recovering old worn out fields, occupied a *great portion* of his invaluable mental existence. Still a booby who would perish if brought into the blaze of his great mind, like a moth in the flame of a candle, will sneer at the idea of devoting to this branch of agricultural pursuit, so much time, labor and attention.

PLANTER.

From the Columbia Sentinel.

THE CULTIVATOR, OR HORSE HOE.

This is an instrument not as much known and used as it deserves and ought to be. It is adapted for operations between the plough and harrow, and at certain times is much better than either.—It is half plough, half harrow and half hoe, and does all these operations conjointly. The first process, after corn has come up and is three or four inches high, is to use the common harrow upon it. This breaks the ground and partially clears it of the weeds or grass. It is soon performed and is very useful to the young plant.—The next step has been to

pass the plough twice through each furrow, throwing the ground from the corn to the center of the furrow. It ought, after a few days, to follow the harrow, and is much more useful than the plough as well as a great saving of labor, because it is necessary to go only once between the rows of corn. It cuts as deep as the corn plough and pulverizes the soil much better. It tears up and brings to the surface the roots of grass which the plough only covers, and by adapting the width of the cultivator to the space between the rows of corn, it half hoes the corn at the same time and does the whole work most admirably. When there is much grass growing with the corn, it is an extremely useful instrument, as it pulls up by the roots and in a great measure destroys it. For the Fioriu or Quack roots, with which our soil too much abounds, it will be of great service, and it appears to me it will be the most effectual remedy for it of any instrument we yet have tried. It is much sooner dressed with the hand hoe, by the half ploughing, half hoeing operation of the cultivator, when it has preceded it. The cultivator is likewise very useful for the raising of potatoes, and for ploughing between the rows of turnips, and where a clover lay has been turned over to put down to wheat, when the plough cannot again be resorted to for fear of disturbing the sod—this instrument may be used for a shallow ploughing, which it will do much better than can by any other mode be effected. Corn is now raised with much less labor than formerly. It was the custom to hand hoe a crop two and often three times, and this was always an expensive and tedious process. Hoeing is now often omitted entirely, and is seldom done more than once, and still there are heavier crops of corn raised now than formerly. The process of high hilling is not only not necessary, but in a measure injurious, and our premium crops of corn have been raised with little hoeing and of course at the least expense.—The idea that corn well grown will blow over by the high winds without the ground is well raised at the foot of each hill, is erroneous. Providence has given to every plant sufficient roots and strength of stem to secure it against accidents of this kind, and we may aid the extension and multiplication of the roots best, and thus add to its security, if necessary, by stirring the ground, which will enable the roots to penetrate it readily in every direction. High hilling to potatoes is positively injurious. It not only turns away the rains from the plant, but by raising a mound around them, prevents the sun and air from having that influence in aiding their growth and bearing, which are both essential to the insurance of a good crop.

Mr Carter's Cultivation of a Premium Crop of Potatoes.

To the Committee on Experiments and Agricultural Products!

Gentlemen:—In offering a statement of the cultivation and product of one acre of potatoes for the premium offered by the trustees of the agricultural society, I deem it proper in conformity to their rules to state that the sward was broken in December 1832 (having the summer previous taken from the same about 1 1-2 tons English hay)—in the spring of 1833 cross ploughed—then carted on 40 buck loads or about 16 cords of rich animal manure, spread and ploughed in the same, and about the first of June after the field had been furrowed 2 1-2 feet apart, the seed (consisting of 2-3ds long reds, 1-3d blues, 55 bushels) was planted—when the plants were all out of the ground the field received a first dressing—second ditto when the plants were 1 foot in height. The crop harvested 1st November, which was by correct measurement, 677 bushels on one acre.

WILLIAM CARTER.

Fitchburg, November 27, 1833.

I certify that I assisted in digging and measuring the whole crop of potatoes mentioned above, and that the amount was as there stated, six hundred and seventy-seven bushels.

JOHN STICKNEY.

Worcester, ss. November 27, 1833.

Then appeared the above named William Carter and John Stickney, and severally made oath that the above statements and certificates by them severally subscribed are true.

Before me,

EBENEZER TORREY, *Just. Peace.*

This is to certify that I, Philip F. Cowdin, being sworn surveyor in the town of Fitchburg in the county of Worcester, have measured a piece of grounnd on which potatoes grew this season, and find it to contain one acre and no more, the land of Wm. Carter of Fitchburg, and cultivated by himself.

PHILIP F. COWDIN.

Fitchburg, November 20, 1833.

So we go.—A gentleman who breakfasted at West Point on Thursday morning was in Boston the same night at half past ten o'clock.

From the Farmer & Gardener.

Breed of Cattle.

The only reason that can be assigned why the farmer does not find the raising of cattle the most lucrative branch of his calling, is that he does not pay proper attention to the breeds he keeps. No point is so much neglected—while it is at the same time generally acknowledged that none can be more profitably attended to. If the farmer would sit down and make a careful estimate of the difference in the profit upon a good and poor animal, he would readily see the importance of this subject. The writer of this recently sold two cows of the same age—the one a good, and the other a poor cow. Both came in at three years old and both have had a calf every spring since. Both were sold without the calf—the best for $30 and the poorest for $17. Since the sale, I have, as is my custom, proceeded to "count the cost," or to estimate the *loss* and *gain* in the case. The following is the result—estimating that 25 dollars is the amount in butter, cheese, &c. obtained yearly from the best cow; that the other gave only half as much milk, and had poorer calves; and that the expense of keeping was the same for both.

BEST COW.

Amount in four years in butter, cheese, &c.	$100	
Amount of 4 calves, sold for $4 each,	16	
" for which cow sold,	30	
		146
Keeping four winters on hay, &c.	40	
" " summers to grass,	16	
		56
Nett profit from cow,		90

POOR COW.

Amount in four years in butter, cheese, &c.	$50	
Amount of four calves sold for $3 each,	12	
" for which cow sold,	17	
		79
Keeping four winters on hay, &c.	40	
" " summers to grass,	16	
		56
Nett profit from cow,		23

Now suppose that instead of raising these cows, I had bought them at the same for which the best cow sold—for at 4 years old both cows had cost me the same in raising—I then have a nett profit on the best cow of $60, while on the poorer I sustained *an actual loss of* $7. In my estimate I may not have calculated precisely the cost of keeping, &c.; but this does not affect the *difference* between the good and the poor cow, estimated from its ultimate bearing upon my purse. I only ask my brother farmers to look at this calculation and see how much they loose by keeping poor cows. On other stock the same difference exists between the good and the poor; and if those who see this fact as I do, will still persist in their neglect of their breeds, it can only be through that *almost* infatuation which sometimes dictates their agricultural *principles*.

In my next, Mr Editor, I will briefly give my views on the best breeds, manner of improving, &c.

A DAIRYMAN.

Native Grasses.—Essay No. 4.

FRESH THATCH.—I have a species of Grass, which is spontaneous, but not very common, and which had never been cultivated to my knowledge, before I undertook its culture. A few years ago I sowed some of the seed, a part on moist, and the other on dry ground. It made no appearance that I could perceive the first year, but in mowing over the ground since, I found it had come up, but had made very slow headway, so that I thought but little of it. I took a little more notice of it this year, (1834) as it was *increasing* among other grasses that were on the *decrease*, in *binding* out.

The *Fresh Thatch* is most frequently found near salt rivers and marshes—although it is found quite thrifty, miles from the salt water. It first attracted my attention from its large growth, it being leafy and having a lofty appearance. Its common height is about four feet; it has a solid round stalk, a flat leaf, heads out, and its appearance resembles salt thatch very much in almost every particular; differing, however, from the Salt Thatch in not being hollow. It is called by many *fresh thatch*. It is a very heavy fodder when made into hay. *Salt Thatch* affords more fodder from the same bulk than any other grass usually cut with us; but I believe *this is twice as heavy*, and is very good fodder. It is found growing spontaneously, indiscriminately on very moist and on dry ground. That it would produce a large amount of hay if under proper cultivation, I have no doubt,—and as far as my knowledge extends, it never fails of a crop. It roots strong, and never appears the least affected from drought. It is evident that it would produce two good crops in a season if rightly managed. I noticed mine springing immediately up, after being mowed, to about the same height as the first.

This grass came to my knowledge in the first place, as follows:—In travelling the road through Stratham to Exeter, ten miles from Portsmouth, on the farm of Mr. Taylor, formerly owned by Captain Walter Weeks, now deceased, on a bluff,

near where the gravel has been hauled away, and left ten or fifteen feet above the road may be seen a bed or patch of this grass, growing exactly on the verge of the precipice. I noticed it in this exposed state, the roots hanging down from the turf, where the earth had fallen from them, the soil being rather of an ordinary quality. Seeing it growing here under all these disadvantages, in a *thrifty state*, and knowing for a certainty that it grew on poor, dry ground, I could not but think that the last might be profitably cultivated, and from this patch I got my seed four or five years since. So little of my seed took, that I did not think much of the grass since, until last fall, in October,—passing that way, I found the bed of grass to which I have just alluded, had much increased. I took off the heads without leave, believing that I harmed nobody, and determined to give it a more fair trial than heretofore. I therefore, beat out the seed, and sowed it both on dry and moist ground, too late to expect it to vegetate last fall, and reserved a portion of it to saw in the spring, (1835.)

I was conversing with Mr. Samuel Piper, of Stratham the other day, and mentioned the circumstance, and he recollected the spot of grass very well, and said he had a patch in his field; that it grew very luxuriantly, but he never had thought much about it. I asked him his opinion as to what an acre would produce; and he supposed it would produce at one crop four tons.—My opinion coincided with his, that it would do so under the disadvantages in which the grass was found,—without any pains or expense of culture. We are to consider, that this grass, wherever it is found, has skulked along under our fences, and amongst rocks and bushes, and broken into our enclosures, and there suffered to remain, only, by getting foothold among those objects, where it could not be easily surprised by its enemy, with that deadly weapon, the plough, which is sure to destroy root and branch whenever found in the open field occupying good ground.

Mr. Piper observed that his patch grew behind a large rock, that he always tried, when ploughing by it, to destroy it.

From the following circumstances, I have great reason to believe that under high cultivation a much greater crop could be obtained.

In journeying on the road leading from this place to Boston, I espied some of this grass in a rich field, near the salt marsh, in a field of Mrs. Wells, in Hampton Falls. Its extraordinary height and appearance attracted my attention—it being then about the middle of October, and the grass perfectly fair and green. I pulled up one of the stalks, took it home, and measured the length of it, six feet eight inches. I have the stalk now in keeping;

From the knowledge I have of this grass, I am led to believe, that by putting it under the *highest cultivation*, a very great crop can be obtained, in the whole *season*. I suppose from ten to twenty tons at least can be obtained per annum, and I believe if rightly managed, it will be found to be very good fodder. As to its worth for pasture I *know nothing*,—but from the circumstances of its *never being known in pasture*, I doubt its great worth as to *close feeding*. Let the reader recollect the vast difference between this and the culture of our usual grasses—between choosing good grounds, ploughing and manuring them at the expense of twenty-five ox-cart loads to the acre, the first ploughing,—and the same the following season, when laid down to grass, and the growing of the *fresh thatch*, in the poorest of the field, never manured or ploughed at all. What is the probable difference in the crops, per acre? The one which has been so well cultivated, will produce from one to two tons per acre,—whereas the neglected, poorer, hard ground, if set in *thatch* may grow four tons on the same quantity of ground.—It is *possible* if not *probable*, that if this grass should succeed well here under proper cultivation that it will do well at the South,—and I shall feel myself bound, after my experiments are successfully tested, to inform the public, and especially my friend who has so kindly sent me the seed of the Gama, not forgetting to send him seeds of such of the grasses as I may deem valuable.

I will name another species of Grass that I found at Hampton-Falls mixed in with the other grass and with bushes. This latter is a handsome grass, or grain; it nearly resembles bald wheat, about the same height, full of leaves, and uncommonly green in appearance, before it was dried, as well as after. The kernel or seed is longer than wheat. but not full; it appears not to be ripe, although in October;—which is most proper to call it grain or grass, I know not; I can better determine after being better acquainted with it. I should think much of this if I had not found it so near salt marsh. I sowed a portion of the seed last fall, and another this spring. It appears every way to look inviting as food for animals as any vegetable ever I saw, and in the culture of this there is nothing to fear from want of seed. I am much pleased with it, and have a great hope it will prove valuable. I am entirely unacquainted with it, any more than what I have named. Of these seeds, and all those that I am not well acquainted with, I am careful to sow a portion on high and low ground, and in Fall and Spring.

ABEDNEGO ROBINSON,
Of Portsmouth, N. H.

Perennial Rye Grass.—By T. S. P.—Last spring I procured a small quantity of the seed of the Perennial Rye Grass, and sowed them in my

garden. My object was to ascertain whether it was adapted to our climate; and how far, from the smallness of the experiment, it might prove an acquisition in our rural management. The seed came up well, but during the heat and drought of summer, some of the plants perished. The grass made but an indifferent appearance, until the rains commenced in the fall; after which it put forth rapidly and has exhibited a most luxuriant growth ever since. Even at this time, though the thermometer has been as low as ten degrees, and the season generally quite cold, the blades are perfectly green, not showing the slightest appearance of having been nipped by the frost. It is decidedly the most beautiful grass I have ever seen, except perhaps the English grass or greensward, which it closely resembles in the length and glossiness of its spears. The bunches are large and the blades very long. Encouraged by the flattering result of this trial, I have purchased a few bushels for the purpose of sowing a lot; and I think I may confidently recommend others to do the same. There can be no doubt of its being well adapted to the soil and climate of New York, judging from the hardiness with which it resists the cold. The quantity of herbage afforded by the Rye grass, appears so far, to exceed considerably that of orchard grass, Timothy, or the tall Oat grass [*Avena elatior*,] all of which, particularly the last I have cultivated to some extent.— *Beaverdam, Va.*, 1. *mo.* 1*st.*

From the Farmer & Gardner.

LIME FOR WHEAT.

A writer in the *Maine Farmer*, states, that if long manure be applied in considerable qaantity to land where wheat is sown, that it has a tendency to make it grow too rapidly and to force the sap out, so as to impoverish and shrivel the kernel. He therefore thinks that the proper manure is either lime or a crop of clover ploughed in. By the use of lime in England, he asserts that the wheat crop has been increased in quantity within fifteen years from 30 to 40 per cent.

With regard to the effect of an over quantity of animal or long manure, in adding to the straw, deteriorating the quality, and subtracting from the amount of grain, all experience confirm the facts stated; and we do not in the least question the efficacy of either a clover lay, or of lime, upon the yield of the golden crop; nor do we doubt the per centum of increase assumed to have been arrived at in England; for we hold it that almost any soil, to which this fructifying mineral is suited, and there are but few that it is not, which may be in an exhausted state, that may not, by a proper course of tillage and a free use of it, be made to average an increase even greater than that named: we think we would be safe in affirming that, under a favorable concurrence of circumstances, it would even reach an hundred per centum. And whilst on this subject, we may as well annex the following communication, which we copy from the *Poughkeepsie Telegraph* —It is from the pen of a New-York farmer, and coming as it does from a practical man is entitled to the more credit:

Messrs Editor.—In my daily labors I have often been thinking, whether ways and means could be devised to improve our farms, and consequently diminish the labor and increase the profits. When I recall to my mind the mode of cultivation which has been pursued ten or fifteen years since, I find that much has already been done in the improvement of our lands; but hitherto our improvements have advanced but slowly. The intelligent and enterprising farmer does now begin to see that all the money which he spends to enrich his fields, is not thrown away, but brings him, in a year or two, fifty per centum profit.

Clover and Plaster is undoubtedly a very cheap manure; and if these useful articles had not been introduced among us, our farms would at present be of very little worth. However it is my opinion that our lands can still be improved, so that the acre will at least yield one third more. And I think the application of *Lime* is the only means through which we can accomplish this desirable end. I perceive in East Pennsylvania, where the land has for a length of time been cultivated, much lime is used to very great advantage. I was induced to make the experiment on a small scale, and I am happy to say that my expectations have been fully realized. Twenty-five bushels I sowed on an acre. I harrowed it in with my wheat, but I could perceive very little difference in consequence of its application. However, the following year I perceived that the clover, which I sowed with the wheat, had a better color, was larger and endured the drought much better, than where the lime had not been applied. Last spring I ploughed up the sod and planted corn in it; and, after it was half grown, I could even from a distance, see where lime had been used The stalks and leaves were larger and of a very dark green color, and in the fall I realized at least one third more from that little spot of ground, than I would have done, if no lime had been applied.—

W. J. E.

[Fifty or a hundred bushels to the acre may be used with the happiest effects—the former quantity on sandy or gravelly loam, the latter on cold tenacious clayey soils.—*Ed. F. & G.*]

Salting Hay.—In conversation with a farmer of West Chester county, he informs us that he makes it a practice to salt all his hay when he puts it into his barn. He finds numerous advan-

tages from the practice. Stock eat it more freely, waste less, and thrive better. It can be secured in fine order, and it keeps longer; does not become so dry and dusty as unsalted hay. He also considers it a preventative of many diseases. One season a considerable portion of his hay was obtained from low wet ground where it grew coarse. The remainder was of very superior quality—so much so, that he deemed salting unnecessary. The coarse hay had a liberal quantity of salt put to every layer, as it was mowed away in the barn. In winter he was surprised to find his horses and cattle give this coarse salted hay the preference.

N. Y. Farmer.

The Tomatoe.

Dr. Bennet, the Professor of Mid-wifery and the Diseases of Women and Children, Hygeiene and Acclimatement, in the Medical College of Lake Erie, which is the Medical Department of the Willoughby University of Lake Erie, at Chagrin, Cuyahega co., Ohio, in his introductory lecture, recently delivered in that flourishing institution, made the following statement relative to the *Solanum Lycopersicum*, or as it is generally called, Tomato, Love Apple, Jerusalem Apple, ect. to wit:—

1st. That it (the Tomato) is one of the most powerful deobstruents of the Materia Medcia, and in all those affections of the liver, and other organs where calomel is indicated, it is probably the most effective, and least harmful remedial agent known to the profession.

2d. That a chemical extract will probably soon be obtained from it which will altogether supercede the use of Calomel in the cure of disease.

3. That he has successfully treated serious diarrhœa with this article alone.

4th. That when used as an article of diet it is almost a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, or indigestion.

5th. That persons removing from the East or North, to the West or South, should by all means, make use of it as an aliment, as it would, in that event, save them from the danger attendant upon those violent billious attacks to which almost all unacclimated persons are liable.

6th. That the citizens in general should make use of it, either raw, cooked, or in form of a catsup, with their daily food, as it is the most healthy article of the Materia Alimentaria, &c.

Now if these positions be true, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be made acquainted with the facts, and it is with this view that I now make this communication for the press.

MEDICUS.

N. B.—Dr. Bennet states likewise, that the free use of the Tomato would make a person much less liable to an attack of Cholera, and that it would in the majority of cases prevent it. M.

TOMATOE CATSUP.

Ingredients.	*Quantity.*
Tomatoes,	½ peck,
Salt,	a common tea cup full
Vinegar,	1-2 pint: strong,
Cloves,	a table spoonful of each.
Alspice,	
Black pepper,	
Cinnamon,	7 or 8 sticks, each about 6 inches long.

Slice and boil the vegetable—pass the mass through a sieve—after which boil all the above together thoroughly—let the catsup stand until cool—then stir and bottle it.

This sauce when well prepared and bottled, may be preserved in good condition two or three years.

Baltimore, August 7th, 1834.

ON THE KEEPING OF APPLES.

By Mr. Oliver, Gardener to the Earl of Rosslyn.

The fruit room ought to be placed in a dry cold shady situation, free from wet, and sunk three feet or four feet in the ground. The shelves should be of beech or sycamore, about two feet wide and ten inches asunder. Fir shelving tastes the fruit. There is no fire needed in fruit rooms, for a little frost does not injure apples. There ought to be ventilators, as a good deal of air is necessary after the fruit is first gathered and stored.

When the apples begin to drop, the ripest are gathered and taken to the fruit room in shallow baskets. These are taken singly out of the baskets, and placed upon the shelves.

"After the apples have been ten or twelve days on the shelves the process of *sweating* is considered as accomplished. They are then wiped one by one with clean soft cloths; by this means a kind of *coat* or *shell* is formed, which proves a safe-guard to the fruit. The shelves are wiped at the same time on both sides until quite dry. During the whole time the apples are in sweat, plenty of air is admitted, if the weather is clear and dry; but, if damp, the room is entirely shut up. I think it is when the apples are sweating, that they imbibe the flavor of whatever materials they are laid upon; and, if due attention is given to them at that time, there is little chance of their afterwards acquiring any bad taste."

The fruit is turned over about the end of January, and, with the shelves, wiped, if any moisture appears. After this time the room is closely shut up; for the admission of much air, after the end of January, is found to occasion shrivelling.—All the time the fruit is in the room it is carefully looked over every four or five days; and in the month of August it is handled with gloves, the hands of gardeners being generally moist at that

season. When apples are frozen, no artificial means must be used to thaw them. If, when in sweating, they are affected by the frost or damp, they will be materially injured.

"I have gathered apples, and laid them upon one another in large baskets in a vinery, kept up to about 60 deg. Fahrenheit, for 10 days or a fortnight: they were then covered with sweat.—I had them wiped, conveyed to the fruit room, and laid on the shelves, as already described. I have never found the flavor of apples treated in this way to be in the least impaired."

From the Gennessee Farmer.

BRITISH FARMING CAPITAL.

The expense of stocking a farm of 150 acres, and the necessary outlay for one year, is estimated in one of the latest British publications, at £1450 9*s.* 6*d.* ($6440) of which half a year's rent forms an item of £112 10*s.* and the poor rates another item of £20 or $88 80. In the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, the expense of estimating and carrying on a farm of 500 acres, for one year is estimated at £3569 17*s.* 11*d.* ($15,849) the rent of which is put down at £1000. Of the 500 acres, 100 are supposed to be in fallow, turnips and potatoes, 100 under wheat and barley, 100 oats, 100 grass seeds, and 100 year old grass. With these heavy charges, to which the expense of American farming bears but a small proportion, British farmers live and grow wealthy. The rent, tithes and poor rates are an enormous draw-back in England of which we have but very little experimental knowledge. The rent in the first case noted is about $7, and the poor rates 75 cents per acre. In the latter case the rent is about $9 per acre. The only manure charged in the latter estimate (the rest being made upon the farm) is 640 bushels of *bone dust*, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per bushel, or 80*l* ($355). The expense of cultivating an acre of the several crops is estimated as follows: turnips, 5*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*; barley, 4*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; clover, 2*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*; wheat, 5*l.* 13*s.*; beans, 5*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; oats, 4*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*—These amounts include rents, tithes, rates and taxes upon the land occupied by the several crops. In dollars they amount to a charge of ten to twenty-four per acre. It will be perceived, that the 500 acre farm is under alternate husbandry—there being no grass of more than one year old.

From the Gennessee Farmer.

BRITISH FARM STOCK.

The improvement of British farm stock, has been strikingly evinced in the records of Smithfield market. In 1730, the average weight of the fat cattle sold there, was estimated, by Davenant and others, at only 370 lbs. exclusive of offal, or hide and tallow; of calves at 50 lbs. and of sheep and lambs taken promiscuously at 28 lbs. It is estimated that the present average weight of cattle (1833) is 656 lbs. excluding offal, of calves 144 lbs., and of sheep and lambs 90. lbs. Thus the average weight has been nearly doubled in the last hundred years. These data will enable us to judge of the susceptibility of improving our own stock This branch of the London provision market is thus stated for 1830, not including the dead meat brought in.

		Av'ge w't.	No. of pounds.
Cattle,	159,907	656	104,898,992
Sheep,	1,287,070	90	115,836,300
Pigs,	254,672	96	24,448,512
Calves,	22,500	144	3,240,000

The gross amount of butcher's meat, averaged among the population of the city, gives to each individual 170 lbs. per year or more than half a pound per diem, exclusive of bacon, hams, fish and poultry. The consumption in Paris, of like meat, is estimaated at 80 lbs. and in Brussels at 89 lbs. per annum, by each individual.

On Native Silk.

From the Silk Culturist.

The forests of the Mississippi abound with the native mulberry, and silk worms are found growing spontaneously upon them. Cocoons have been found upon the mulberry, the linn and the cane. An extraordinary one was found a few years since by a negro on a black mulberry tree. It was about the size of a hen's egg and had a husk on the outside, in all respects similar to that which immediately inclosed the worm. Between the husks the silk was extremely loose. Cocoons found on the cane are of a diminutive size; but those on the linn are sometimes larger than those on the mulberry. The mulberry is mostly of the black and red species, but many of them are white. It is estimated that four-fifths of the forest mulberry are barren.

Silk Factories.—There are more silk factories in New England, than can be supplied with stock of domestic growth. A factory at Dedham, is almost wholly dependent on foreign culturists for a supply, and the same remark applies to two or three other factories.

A company with a capital of fifty thousand dollars has commenced the erection of a factory for the manufacture of Silk at Northampton, and this company intend to supply themselves with the raw material from a mulberry plantation of their own.

A new factory has been erected at Hartford, and another is going into operation at Concord. The Concord company have also commenced the cultivation of the mulberry.—*Sat. Courier.*

From the Sierre Leone Gazette.

AFRICAN VEGETATION.

A curious instance of rapid vegetation may be seen on the premises of Messrs Z. Macaula & Babington in Water-street. Some vine cuttings were planted there on Monday, the 6th inst.—about the 4th day after they began to sprout: and on Wednesday the 22d, [sixteen days after they were planted] two bunches of grapes were observed on one of the sprouts, and one bunch on another. There are this day (Saturday 25th) seven bunches to be seen; and the sprouts on which they have been produced, have grown to the length of six inches in the time.

LARGE CALF.

On Tuesday last a Calf was killed at the slaughter house of Mr. Anthony Doebler, in Mifflinburgh, which weighed '333' pounds. The hide weighed '65' pounds. This extraordinary calf was raised by Mr. Solomon Betz, of East Buffaloe township, in the county; and was but 4 1-2 months old at the time of slaughter. It is the opinion of those good judges who examined him, that he was the largest and most extraordinary calf ever killed in Pennsylvania: and the Union cattle show is bantered to produce such an one at their annual celebration next fall.

Farming to advantage.—The Mount Morris Spectator informs that a farmer on the Genessee flats, this season, harvested 27 acres in one field, which averaged *forty-seven bushels* of wheat to the acre. If this be not "a land overflowing with milk and honey," it bears capital bread-stuff, without which your milk and honey are but—milk and honey after all.

Cutting down Woods.—Large quantities of wood are brought to this city from Long Island. The owners of woodland have adopted the plan of cutting every 15 or 20 years. Six or eight years is too frequent—10 to 15 may be the most profitable.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

An experienced agriculturist informs us that he considers it an established fact, that the same forest land which produces sixty cords of wood per acre, when cut once in twenty years, would produce ninety cords, if the wood were cut three times during the same period. He thinks that the rapidity of the growth of wood depends much upon the frequency of cutting; and that wood land in general would yield a far greater profit, if cleared as often as once in six or eight years.—*Dedham Advertiser.*

Turnips to the acre.—Loudon, in his late tour of Scotland, says, the cultivation of turnips, in rows is carried to so high a degree of perfection in Scotland that 30 tons of Swedish turnips are calculated on to the statute acre.

Being in Debt.

From 'A Father's Confession,' in a late number of Frazer's Magazine.

"Believe me, my son, that of all the kinds of tyranny by which the spirit of man is bowed down and crushed, and all his energies moral and physical, are paralysed and withered, there is none so active in its oppression and so bitter in its torture, as that which a creditor exercises over his debtor. It is a tyranny which can even quell the springing elasticity of youth's sanguine ambition. Observe too, that its existence does not merely depend upon the disposition or acts of the master. The latter may be the mildest and most long-suffering man upon earth; and so far from endeavoring roughly to enforce his claims, may even refrain from asserting them. Still by the very nature of the relation which subsists between the parties, is the debtor reduced to the condition of his bondsman or serf; for the real intensity of the tyranny consists in this—that the creditor has ever in his service an officious and indefatigable agent, who acts not only without his orders, but often in spite of his expressed wishes, and that agent is the memory of the indebted party. The master may be willing to give time to his slave,—he may even desire him not to be disquieted by the apprehension of violence; but can the latter forget the existence of an obligation which may be forced upon his memory by the slightest circumstance of the passing moment?—Can he forget, too, that, however humane his present lord may be, his rights and claims may, after his death, pass to another of an imperious and violent temper. Such are some of the considerations which make the mere existence of a debt, without any other aggravating circumstances, in itself tyranny of the most loathsome description. The parish pauper, despicable as his lot may appear, enjoys a higher degree of liberty and independence than the man who has put it into the power of another to come up to him and say, 'pay me what thou owest.'—Think not that my description is overcharged.—The fool and the profligate would laugh at the picture which I have displayed to you—the one, owing to his mental infirmity, not being able to understand true liberty—the other, from the baseness of his nature, being dead to the degradation of servitude. But the man of an ingenuous and sensitive disposition will readily allow that there are fetters for the mind as well as the body; and that, in order to be apprised of a subjection to bondage, it is not necessary that one should actually hear the clank of the iron chain.

"Another circumstance which tends to make

the debtor's constraint still more intolerable, is, that in most cases the infliction of it is either occasioned or expedited by his own weakness and folly. A weak submission to the imperious yet trifling mandates of fashion, a vain competition in the race of extravagance with more wealthy compeers, and a shameful compliance with the suggestions of unhealthy and artificial appetites, —these are some of the principal causes which, sometimes separately, but more frequently in close league together, entangle the young man in the toils of debt."

IF I WAS HE.

If I was a Farmer, I would devote my whole attention to the cultivation of my farm, clothe and feed my servants well, take care of my stock, mend holes in my fences, take a fair price for my produce, and nev er indulge in idleness and dissipation.

If I was a lawyer, I would not charge a poor man five dollars for a few words of advice.

If I was a merchant, I would have an established price for my goods, and not undersell or injure my neighbors. I would sell at a moderate profit, giving good weight and measure, and deal as honestly—as possible!

If I was a Mechanic, I would apply myself industriously to my business, take care of my family, refrain from visiting taverns and tippling shops; and when I had promised a man to have his work done at a particular time, I would endeavor to be punctual.

If I was a young buck I would not cut as many ridiculous capers as some of them do; playing with their watch chains, flourishing with their rattans; stamping on the pavement with their heeled boots (probably not paid for) and making remarks on plain and worthy people. They render themselves contemptible in the eyes of the sensible and unassuming.

If I was a young lady, I would not be seen spinning street yarn every day, gogling this young fellow, nodding at another, and dispensing smiles to a third—sometimes having three holes in one stocking and two in the other.

If I was an old bachelor, I would make every exertion in my power to get married, and if I failed, I would buy a rope and hang myself.

And, finally, Mr. Printer, if I was one of your useful and respectable profession I would never refuse publishing a piece like this.

N. B. If I was a subscriber to a newspaper, more particularly such a "valuable" newspaper as you publish, I would pay for it like a decent and honest man. If I was not a subscriber, I would subscribe for it immediately, and to save trouble, comply with the terms.

Prevalent causes of Crime.—1. Deficient education—early loss of parents, and consequent neglect. 2. Few convicts have ever learned a regular trade; and, if they were bound to any apprenticeship, they have abandoned it before the time had lawfully expired. 3. School education is, with most convicts, very deficient or entirely wanting. 4. Intemperance, very often the consequence of loose education, is a most appalling source of crime. 5. By preventing intemperance, and by promoting education, we are authorized to believe that we prevent crime in a considerable degree.

Weather Wise.—A gentleman in Virginia, has had a standing bet for twelve or fifteen years, that it would rain on the first Saturday in every August, which he has won every year except one. Another gentleman bet that it would rain the 25th of July, and won it. He says that it has never failed to do so for the last sixteen years.

A Rich Man.—The income of John Jacob Astor is one million and fifty thousand dollars every year. He receives every month one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, every day upwards of four thousand dollars; and every hour upwards of one hundred and seventy dollars, every minute three dollars, and every second about five cents. He lies down to sleep. He rises in the morning. His estate has been working for him, ready to put beside his dish of coffee on the breakfast table, every morning, a neat and snug sum upwards of $1200. Pretty comfortable, that, eh! aint it?—*N. Y Jeffersonian.*

Vegetable Gold.—The Newark Daily Advertiser says—"The marl pits of New Jersey are among her greatest treasures, producing on her farms the purest *vegetable gold.*" We like this expression. It shows that the writer considers that wealth does not consist any more in the form of gold than of wheat or corn, which is a very sound view of the matter, and one which, had it been better understood, would have saved many hundreds of thousands of dollars in the Southern States, which have been lost by abandoning the cultivation of the vegetable gold, in order to dig for the mineral, where it was not to be found.

Phil. Gazette.

The Kenhawa salt works, Virginia, manufacture about two millions of bushels annually—a large increase from former years. The coal used is brought on rail roads, and the water drawn by steam power.

"Forget me Not."

BY LYMAN W. TRASK.

A LADY TO HER HUSBAND.

FORGET ME NOT—though brighter eyes
May beam with sparkling fire:
Forget me not—though fairer forms
May cause thee to admire.

Within my bosom beats a heart
From sin and falsehood free,
And in the bloom of youthful hope,
I gave that heart to thee.

Who left for thee that happy home,
And took thee as her guide,
Who would not for the world have sold
Her station by thy side?

When sickness racked thy languid frame
Who watched thy painful bed,
Whose fingers wet thy parched lips,
Who bathed thy aching head?

Whose silent step at midnight hour,
Whose form then met thy sight,
Whose eyes, when pain released its power,
E'er sparkled with delight?

Will prouder dames, with fairer forms,
Thus on thy sick-bed stay—
Should you, for false, deceitful hearts,
Cast mine, that's pure, away?

O! leave me not—though brighter eyes
May beam with sparkling fire,
O! leave me not—though fairer forms
May cause thee to admire.

Within my bosom beats a heart
From sin and falsehood free,
That heart, while life's weak lamp shall burn,
Shall ever beat for thee.

MONTGOMERY NURSERY.

This valuable establishment, which does credit to our State, has, by the indefatigable exertions of its enterprising proprietor, at length attained that state, which, as will be seen by his advertisement published in this number, will enable him to supply the public at a low price with a variety of choice Fruits, Flowers, and Shrubs, not heretofore to be procured, but at great difficulty, expense and risk. We hope that the public spirited exertions of Mr. Minor will meet with that liberal reward, which an enlightened people will always be ready to bestow on those whose labours are directed to the improvement and adornment of their country.—The substitution of the best kinds of Fruit, in lieu of those ordinary and often worthless kinds, with which our Orchards are too frequently encumbered, is now completely in the power of every Farmer, who can have access to the Montgomery Nursery, and who may also, at the same time, gratify the laudable and innocent tastes of their wives and daughters, by transferring to their yards and gardens those ornamental Flowers and Shrubs, so pleasing to the uncorrupted taste of virtuous females, who delight in surveying the beauties of the vegetable world. A Catalogue of the Trees, Fruits, Flowers and Shrubs to be found at this extensive Nursery, has been received, and may be examined at this office.

Additional List of Agents.

D. G. Shepherd, Beech Hill, Jackson co. W. T.
Samuel Ewing Berlin, Maury county, W. T.
F. S. Coxe, Brownsville, Haywood cty. W. T.

FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, &c.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at the MONTGOMERY NURSERY, near Clarkesville, Tennessee, 50,000 Apple Trees, 25,000 of which are of large size, the balance last Spring's grafts, comprising nearly one hundred kinds, selected with great care; 11 kinds of Grapes, the most celebrated for the table and for wine, which have proved to be suitable to our climate; and 23 kinds of Strawberries.

The following have lately been obtained from New-York, Philadelphia and other places, and will be sufficiently increased and for sale next fall, (1836,) viz:

64 varieties of Pears, among them a number of the celebrated new Flemish Pears lately brought into notice by the different Horticultural Societies of Europe—30 sorts of Plums—47 of Peaches, French, English and American varieties—14 of Cherries—4 of Necterines—4 of Apricots—3 of Almonds—3 of Mulberries—4 of Quinces—5 of Figs—44 kinds of Gooseberries—14 of Currants—6 of Raspberries—2 of Medlars—5 of Filberts—100 varieties of Tulips—50 of Hyacinths—25 of Chrysanthamums—51 of Roses—46 of Dahlias—Pæonies, Crown Imperial, Polianthus Narcissus, Lillies Gladiolus, Crocus, Iris, &c. in great variety. The establishment contains near 30 acres, with an experimental Orchard and Vineyard attached, in which every variety of fruit mentioned in the catalogue is under cultivation.

We have under cultivation a large collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, deciduous and evergreen, a catalogue of which will be published as soon as they are sufficiently increased for sale. Among them are 8 kinds of Firs and Pines, Arbor Vitæ, French Tamarix, Silver Leaf Poplar, Buffaloe Berry, Chinese Ailanthus or Tree of Heaven, White and Purple Fringe Trees, Scotch Roan, Magnolia, &c. &c.

As it is proposed to carry on the business to an extent sufficient to supply the whole Western and Southern country within our reach, our prices will be low, hoping to be remunerated by extensive sales for low prices.

Orders from a distance will meet the same prompt and careful attention as if made personally.

When persons unacquainted with the different kinds of fruit, wish to leave the selection to the proprietor, every pains will be taken to meet their wishes.

☞ Catalogues will be sent gratis by mail or otherwise to those who desire it.

Sept. 10, 1835. *CHARLES MINOR.*

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The First Number of the Farmer—Answers to Queries published in Number 10—Notice of the Tennessee Farmer—Value and Importance of Agricultural Papers—On the Necessity, and Means, for Legislative Aid to Agriculture—Legislative Aid to Agriculture—Agricultural Papers—Alternating Crops—Importance of Saving Manure—The Cultivator, or Horse Hoe—Mr. Carter's Cultivation of a Premium Crop of Potatoes—So we go—Breed of Cattle—Native Grasses, Essay No. 4—Perennial Rye Grass—Lime for Wheat—Salting Hay—The Tomatoe—Tomatoe Catsup—On the Keeping of Apples—British Farming Capital—British Farm Stock—On Native Silk—Silk Factories—African Vegetation—Large Calf—Farming to Advantage—Cutting down Woods—Turnips to the Acre—Being in Debt—If I was He—Prevalent Cause of Crime—Weather Wise—A Rich Man—Vegetable Gold—The Kenhawa Salt Works—Poetry—Montgomery Nursery—Additional list of Agents—Advertisement.